



INVINCIBLE BANNER.

Invincible Banner! the flag of the Free!
 O! where leads the foot that would follow for thee?
 Or the hands be folded till triumph is won,
 And the eagle looks proud, as of old, to the sun?
 Give tears for the parting—a murmur of prayer—
 Then forward! the fame of our standard to bear!
 With a welcome to wounding, and combat and scars,
 And the glory of death—for the Steepes and Stars.

Knoxville, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864.

Procure one a Piece.

How easy it would be, and how gratifying to us, if each friend and subscriber to our paper, would procure one paying subscriber, and send on the name and money! Only one new one for each old one! Just think of one for each man! This operation would double our list, double our usefulness, and which is of vital importance to us, in our enterprise, it would double our receipts. The war has in a good degree wound up Book-publishing, and caused literary magazines and quarterlies to play out. Nothing remains but for the people to fall back upon newspapers, and the current news of the day. What better treat, or more interesting paper can a loyal family enjoy, than BROWNLOW'S WEEKLY WHIG, an out-spoken journal, calling things by their right names, and daring to oppose corruption, come from where it may? The hard times, the high price of labor, and of paper, forbid that we should attempt to publish a WEEKLY, so filled with reading matter, for any thing less than TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, and then we publish the cheapest paper in the Confederate limits.

The Late Army Movements.

For several days past the two armies have been fighting in the vicinity of Mossy Creek, Dandridge, &c. In five different engagements, mostly heavy skirmishing, our forces had the advantage, and whipped the enemy straight out, on one occasion taking Gen. Vance, of North Carolina, and his remnant of a brigade prisoners. These have gone on North, via Nashville.

In disposing of a portion of our cavalry, it became necessary for them to pass through this city, and they occupied a portion of two days in doing so. This movement gave rise to all sorts of conjectures, and some cried out "another siege," others exclaimed "rebels coming," while others declared that our army was falling back, and that Knoxville was to be evacuated. Meanwhile, the excitement increased among the contrabands, and the uninitiated, some actually leaving for Kentucky! The latest item we have is, that the Editor of this paper has been three days on his way to Cincinnati. Of course this is news to us!

Now, the whole stir seems to have grown out of a contest between two armies, as to which should take care of about 65,000 bushels of corn, and a corresponding amount of hay and fodder, south of the French Broad river. If "Peter" Longstreet will apply to the General commanding about twelve or fifteen thousand Federal cavalry, he can learn who is in charge of these "products of the country." And if he wishes a divide, he would do well to make the demand before it is disposed of by our forces!

So far as the movement of our army is concerned, we know but little. We have perfect confidence in our Generals who command, and in the bravery and endurance of the forces under them. We are certain that they understand their own business, and they will do it up right. The rebels have been flattered themselves here that they were soon to be in power in this town, will pass through "a few more days of sorrow," before they enjoy that luxury. Meanwhile, certain one of them who have lately taken the oath in the Proclamation, and have been exulting, and holding caucuses in certain houses, have been spotted, and will hear from the authorities here before long!

What is a Radical?

There are radicals in politics, in religion, in science, in war, in trade, and in all that engages the attention of man. But the word radical, for a few years past, has been the worst abused word in the English language. In the South, it is hissed from the mouths of Secessionists against Union men—in the North, it is hissed from the mouths of every "Copperhead" against loyal men. It is an epithet of contempt on the lips of all old maids and fossils, who oppose the spirit of progress. These fossils, had they lived in the days of Hampden, Sydney, Hancock, Washington, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry, would have denounced these men as most hateful radicals. Noah was a radical for attempting to launch his ark and open up a new communication with Heaven. Galileo was a radical, and persecuted Luther, whom the whole Protestant world worship, was a radical of the first water. Even the great Fulton, when he began to experiment with steam, was sneered and mocked at, as a crazy radical. In a word, had it not been for these radicals, the world would now be standing where it was six thousand years ago!

A. Lincoln, Esq., is a radical, and will, during a reign of four years, crush out the largest Rebellion known to the world—Thanks to God for the gift of such a radical!

Vain Hopes of Rebels.

Certain young men of East Tennessee, who have led a high career in murdering and robbing Union men, vainly hope, that through the interposition of leading and influential Union men, they will be tolerated and allowed to live in peace in their old neighborhoods. Let them not lay this flatteringunction to their guilty, blood-stained souls. Can such men as the young Ramseys and Shepherds, who, in cold blood, shot that good and quiet man PIERCE down in his corn-field, for no offence but that of being a Union man, expect to return here and live, by taking any oath, or giving an hundred bonds? If they do, they are greatly mistaken. Let them rest assured, that whether peace is made, or the war continues, they can never again live in East Tennessee.

And such men as Thos. J. Campbell, J. Crozier Ramsey, Rob Reynolds, and others of that school, acting as Receivers in confiscating the effects of Union men, or setting on court martials, and voting to hang and shoot Union men, would do well never to show themselves in East Tennessee. Bob Fox, the most abandoned thief and scoundrel of the whole infernal organization, in order to meet with a violent death, has only to show himself within the Federal lines. This corrupt and hardened brute was the Jailor here, robbed Union prisoners of their arms and money, and kept both! He cursed, kicked, and insulted the prisoners in jail, and fed them on what a gentleman's dog would scorn to eat!

There are five hundred men in East Tennessee who have taken an oath that they will kill this detestable brute. We know twenty men, who, if they were to fail to shoot this Fox down upon sight, would deserve to be spit upon by every free negro in the country!

Whistling to keep up their courage.

In the Rebel letters and dispatches captured by the Federal authorities, in January, 1863, on their way to Europe, the Rebels boasted at a terrible rate, of their success in the war, and of the demoralized condition of the Union Army. This was done at a time when our armies and navies had won for us the whole coast, from Fortress Monroe to New Orleans, save three cities, whose doom the rebels could see in the distance. West and East Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Northern Mississippi, and Arkansas, Southern Louisiana, and considerable portions of North Carolina, one third of their territory, and one half of their valuable strategic points, had been wrested from them, when they started these boastful, lying despatches to England and France, by young Saunders. They made known to their European sympathizers that we were weary and exhausted—but failed to tell that they were more so. They told that we were disgusted with the results of our own prodigious efforts, but failed to close that they were still more disgusted. They told that we had not accomplished all our over-weening hopes led us to expect, but failed to tell that they had made a still more signal failure. They told of our folly in council, and imbecility in action, and of the treachery in our army, but said nothing of their insubordination, their infamous legislation, the masses forced them to repeal, or of their destitution, and the despotism that held on their men, weary and disgusted with a war forced upon the country without any just cause. They failed to tell their European friends, in those fraudulent sensation dispatches, that the Federal forces were better prepared to hold out than they were, and that they must have intervention or they were done for!

Since all this Davis has himself come out in his Message and declared the Europeans to be on the side of the United States, and the leading Statesmen of England, in turn, have come out and declared, in their speeches in Parliament, that the Rebel cause is lost!

Resources of the Northwest.

We were in Chicago and Cincinnati during the pork-packing season of '62-'63; and although there were only two out of the many pork-packing towns of the great North-west, it did seem to us that they alone would furnish enough bacon and pickled pork, to sustain the immense Union army. The statistics of that season, since published, reveal the amazing fact, that while Cincinnati, the great pork-packing city of the world, had packed 562,582 hogs, Chicago, the city of the Lake, by regularly established packers, packed no less than 970,264 hogs, or close upon a round million!

To these hogs, only a portion of what were packed, we may add hundreds of thousands of fat hives, millions of bushels of corn, and oats, and potatoes, and flour until figures fail to designate its amount. We have gazed upon these inexhaustible supplies, and we have enquired when the "bread-riots" predicted by the rebel leaders of the South, would commence. Never were a set of men so grossly deceived, and never did any set of men so underrate the means and men of an opposing foe!

Old Maids and Southern Rights.

No class of female women in East Tennessee, make half the noise in favor of the Rebel cause, than the hateful Old Maids do. Their only hope of opening a new volume in the history of life, by having their hearts and hands accepted, is to get up a stir on the rebel question, and inducing some fool officer or private to fall in love with their toothless grandeur, and their wrinkled faces! They seem to cling to the old peevish maxim that is one day or other to make them and their esteemed traitors "twain one flesh!"

"There never was a worse so gray,
 But some day, soon or late,
 An honest gauger came that way,
 And took her for his mate!"

Who Originated the War.

Among ignorant and uninformed persons, there is a great howl made, on the part of traitors to the United States Government, because Lincoln precipitated the war by sending reinforcements to Fort Sumter, thereby provoking hostilities. Why, this whole statement, acquiesced in by loyal men until all hands agree that it is true, is palpably false. We were battling for the Union then, at the head of our press in Knoxville, and we claim to know all about the facts in the case. We repeat, the whole story is false, palpably false, manufactured by traitors, and circulated by bad men to influence ignorant minds. No reinforcements were sent—nothing but some provisions to keep the gallant Major ANDERSON and about eighty men from starving, who were surrounded and threatened by 6,000 rebels, with their floating batteries. Pryor, of Virginia, was there—made a speech in Charleston, and urged the rebels to fire upon the Fort—said Virginia would not vote out until some blood was spilt. They took Pryor at his word—they fired—they crushed out ANDERSON and his gallant band with a storm of fire, and for the first time in the life of our nation, bringing our flag down in disgrace. This was done by rebels, and their very sheets, in every rebel State, boasted of the infamous achievement, and of the cowardice of the Lincoln Government.

The United States Government built that Fort and owned it, not South Carolina, or a mob Government organized at Montgomery. Lincoln sends food there to a starving garrison of less than one hundred men. That miserable old dotard, that corrupt and perjured old traitor James Buchanan, refused to do it, said he had no power to do it, and thus left his successor to do his sworn duty. The epitaph of Buchanan is written on every door facing at every cross-roads, on every rock overlooking a navigable river, and on every tree, and wall—it flames forth with living fire, and with a serpent's hiss—*Traitor! Traitor!! TRAITOR!!!*

The first great attempt made to destroy this Government was made by Anna Burr, the last great effort was by the Southern disciples of Burr, under the lead of a baser man and a greater fool, Jeff. Davis.

Johnson, Brownlow and Nelson.

We have before us a Knoxville Register for 1862, in which the characters of the three men named above are set forth at length. This article purports to be editorial, but like many of the editorials of that paper, turns out to have been written by W. G. Brownlow, the man who committed the Boston forgery upon Amos A. Lawrence. In capturing the papers of Ramsey, we have found many of Swan's editorials. The opening sentences are as follows:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

In early life he was an unlettered tailor. This fact is not an ungratified virtue and intellectual qualities he possessed, and diminished his vices and defects in the estimation of his political adherents and contributed much to his political success. It has long been the prevailing opinion that his wife learned him the alphabet, and to read and write. How the fact is, we do not know; but if it be true, during his fortunate and long political career, he never repaid her to whom he owed the foundation of his success and elevation, but taught her that she would have been happier with one who had never attained political honors, but who was a more sympathetic friend and more faithful and devoted lover.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

Brownlow and Johnson were very like each other in many respects, though they used different means to obtain similar ends. Both had strong physical frames. Johnson was more compact and solid, but Brownlow had nerves of wire which never wore, and was capable of constant application and endurance. Johnson was a man of a more malignant nature; Brownlow was malignant and bitter. Johnson poured forth his invective impetuously on the stump; Brownlow, like the venomous insect, retired to a corner, wrote his web at leisure, and dangled his fangs into his victim's surcharged with poison double distilled. Johnson loved money dearly; Brownlow was a most insatiable worshipper of Mammon; so that he never failed to follow his party to follow after those who carried the bag.

THOMAS A. R. NELSON.

The coalition of two noted Whigs and one Democrat in the cause of Lincoln and the Federal Union makes an impression on the minds of many of honesty of purpose and patriotism in all three. Nelson is the only one of the three who possessed any moral influence. He had a reputation for integrity that was unimpeachable, and was frank and candid beyond the majority of men. He is very popular, with prejudices easily moved, and in opposing the cause of the Federal Union, he was only contending against the Democratic party, against which he had waged all his life. He did not reflect that he was acting with one of the lost of the party, or believed he had made a convert of him to his own side of the question.

Strength of Parties.

We have often taken occasion to remark, that the rebel leaders of the South, walked out of Congress to go into this rebellion, when they were the party in power, and had every thing in their own hands, though Lincoln was the President. In the Senate, there were thirty Southern votes, with enough of Northern votes to enable the South to carry every point, in the House, the South, aided by the Northern Democracy, in sympathy with the South, and her "peculiar institution," there was the ability to carry any measure, or to defeat any measure. Nay, revenue bills required to originate in the House, could not have come up, nor could Mr. Lincoln have moved the wheels of Government at all.

The state of parties now, in the United States Congress, shows that if these Southern Senators and Representatives were there, the South would carry any measure she might see fit to propose. But the South thought proper to go out, and to bring on a war, and to hand over the government, and all its means to the *Lincolndes*, as they term all who are not in rebellion. Let the Lincolndes then, use these means to put down the rebellion. They have no right to do less, and the country asks nothing more. We are in the midst of a fearful hurricane, which has already swept over our land, and

swept thousands and even hundreds of thousands from the shores of time, to a never ending eternity. God pity the present generation that has to endure the evils of this terrible war!

Taking the Oath.

We give below the late oath of the President, and the names of two hundred citizens who have come forward and taken it, before the Provost Marshal General, since the first of January, 1864. It is a strong oath, but it ought to be, as it grants all the rights and privileges of citizens to those taking it—Union men can feel no sort of opposition to the oath, and rebels ought to be made to take it or leave the country.

We know most of these persons, and can safely say that many of them will live up to what they have sworn. Others of them, and at least half of them, we have no sort of confidence in, and we do not suppose for a moment that they took the oath with any good intention, but to cloak their treachery, and to shield them while they play the spy for the rebels. Some of these have been exulting at the prospect of Longstreet coming in, when they saw a portion of our cavalry coming in town from the front on Tuesday and Wednesday. They were so partially dated that they could not conceal their joy; and as for the oath they had taken, they cared not a cent for that. Now, we give the oath and their names, that our friends may watch them, and have them arrested and sent South:

I, _____, of the _____ State of _____, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God.

LIST OF NAMES.

Armstrong, Jas. B.
 Anderson, Willis
 Allie, Miss Harriet
 Allie, Miss Charlotte
 Allison, George
 Adkinson, R. H.
 Alley, Thomas
 Anderson, A.
 Armstrong, M. M.
 Burrier, T. A.
 Blackburn, Thos.
 Brues, Mrs. Martha
 Boyd, A. J.
 Broadie, G. V.
 Brough, J. A.
 Bries, N. A.
 Bowman, Jos. L.
 Barger, Jacob
 Ballard, Andrew
 Burke, Thomas E.
 Branton, Geo. W.
 Brannon, John R.
 Brant, W. A.
 Bean, John
 Barton, William
 Burkhardt, J. W.
 Ballard, Samuel
 Candler, E. W.
 Cooke, Charles
 Croley, John
 Cunningham, C. F.
 Clark, John C.
 Cunningham, L.
 Cape, David L.
 Cross, Britain
 Cooke, James R.
 Clear, Caperton
 Clemens, Samuel
 Coffman, Wm.
 Davis, Lewis
 Denton, J. C.
 Deoley, Mack H.
 Danner, C. C.
 Denning, Theodore
 Delozier, J. C.
 Dukes, Elbert
 Dunn, Mrs. Jane
 Dunn, C. J.
 Drake, S. M.
 Drury, John R.
 Davis, John
 Esparandieu, Mrs. Eliza
 Eudaly, P. C.
 Eddles, Mr. R. C.
 Fick, George
 Fenton, John
 Fayet, Louis
 Felton, Naomi
 Foley, John
 Fossick, Jr. Thomas
 Firecoat, James
 Fairwoss, S. M.
 Fauscher, James
 Freeman, Mrs. Jane
 Fouchie, John
 Flaming, John
 Pagala, Owens
 George, Stephen
 Grant, J. C.
 Galloway, Nancy
 Gilman, J. H.
 Graham, G. W.
 Greenlee, W. A.
 Gavan, John
 Gardner, J. C.
 Gault, S. E.
 Goldard, William
 Goldard, Andrew
 Hamilton, S. P.
 Henderson, William
 Huff, David
 Howell, James K.
 Hood, Robert
 Hackney, R. R.
 Hughes, J. G.
 Henderson, C. D.
 Hollahan, Dennis
 Hughes, George
 Hollahan, Patrick
 Hall, James
 Hall, Miss Susan
 Haynes, James
 Hickson, C. R.
 Harper, Samuel
 Hindes, H. A.
 Heresh, John
 Holt, John
 Hobbs, A. M.
 Homan, M.
 Henson, R. P.
 Hoare, Samuel G.
 House, Mrs. M.
 Henry, James
 Hammit, John H.
 Henderson, Wm. L.
 Henry, James L.
 Ingram, Robert
 Jones, W. L.
 Jones, L. B.
 Joseph, Sarah
 Jones, Mrs. M.
 Johnson, A. F.
 Jones, John
 Jett, Thomas
 Justis, Joseph
 Knott, Samuel
 Knox, John
 Keagill, Shadrack
 Kirby, Francis
 Kern, Peter
 Kennedy, Daniel
 Lawson, Daniel B.
 Lawson, Jacob
 Livingston, D. K.
 Law, Sylvester
 Long, Daniel
 Lunsford, Lewis
 Langford, Mrs. L.
 Lane, Miss Mary A.
 Lay, Henderson
 Long, G. W.
 Lehigh, George
 Luttrell, James C.
 Laboon, Pryor
 Lagacy, John
 Leagy, A.
 Landon, J. H.
 Morrow, John
 Malcom, Alexander
 McNutt, John
 Munday, James H.
 McIntosh, J. C.
 McCaffey, Thomas
 Malcom, Miss Sarah
 Morrow, Hugh M.
 Mangrove, P. D.
 Mills, Miss Mary
 Moore, William
 Maynes, S. P.
 McKee, Miss M.
 McCall, H. W.
 McDonald, D. W.
 Munday, J. M. C.
 McCarthy, Samuel
 May, G. W.
 Mitchell, J. C.
 McKeehan, Mrs. Eliza
 May, Mrs. Sallie
 May, Abraham
 Mathes, E. S.
 McNew, F. P.
 Morgan, George
 Munday, R. A.
 McDonald, J. C. S.
 Moody, M. E.
 Malone, Butch
 McNichols, T. P.
 Munday, Charles
 McCannell, E. B.
 Mabe, S. W.
 Moth, Lawson
 Nance, G. P.
 Nelson, S. E.
 Nicholson, S. D.
 Noubert, F. G.
 Nipper, Lee
 Norwood, Charles W. C.
 Nipper, James
 O'Brien, Miss Hannah
 O'Connor, Michael
 Porter, William
 Patton, James
 Parnham, Thomas
 Perry, H. L.
 Price, Washington L.
 Price, G. W.
 Payne, Calvin
 Fossick, Jr. Thomas
 Pittman, Mrs. M. G.
 Pittman, John
 Parnham, James
 Pyle, John W.
 Pitter, H.
 Paxton, John W.
 Plummer, Mary C.
 Pickett, Thomas
 Pike, Jacob R.
 Plummer, E. M.
 Plummer, John H.
 Prichard, J. L.
 Quille, Samuel
 Ryan, John
 Rousser, Uriah A.
 Ryan, Mrs. Eliza
 Register, Minerva
 Ruggles, James H.
 Reider, George H.
 Rose, J. G.
 Rose, John J.
 Reese, Mrs. E. L.
 Reese, Laura E.
 Rogers, M. L.
 Robinson, Mrs. R. J.
 Reid, J. A.
 Reinburn, R.
 Spicer, James T.
 Sparks, H. H.
 Stephenson, John
 Strimphaug, Henry
 Staley, James D.
 Smith, M. M.
 Scruggs, R. J.
 Scruggs, Richard M.
 Stillings, E. H.
 Smith, P. M.
 Smith, John
 Stansberry, Aaron
 Scott, A. G.
 Story, J. A.
 Sullivan, Dennis
 Sharpe, O.
 Smith, S. H.
 Taylor, James S.
 Thornton, J. M.
 Torbett, Mrs. L.
 Tolbert, Thomas
 Taylor, James B.
 Thomas, Z.
 Turk, William B.
 Vineyard, L.
 Vanisher, W. M.
 Van Gelder, J. S.
 Vinson, F. M.
 Vanamers, F. W.
 Weddick, T.
 Willford, Louis
 Wagner, Charles
 White, Nicholas
 Walker, J. R.
 Watkins, William
 Woodward, Mary L.
 Watters, Alexander
 Wyrick, Miss L.
 Woodhouse, Miss Mary
 Woodson, John
 Wallace, Robert
 Weimer, C.

General Carter to Colonel Byrd.

The following letter to Colonel Byrd by General CARTER, will be read with interest by Tennesseans. It makes some capital suggestions, and is, throughout, a sensible and patriotic letter:

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L OF E. TENN.,
 Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1864.

Colonel R. K. Byrd, Cavalry Post, Kingston, Tenn.
 Colonel—Your favor of the 4th inst., has been received, and in conformity with your request, laid before Major-General FOSTER.

I agree with you that it is the duty of our citizens to prepare the way for a re-organization of the State Government as speedily as possible. The work could have been done in September of last year, when nearly every county in the State was free from organized bodies of the rebels. If active measures had been taken for the accomplishment of that end, our citizens would have been saved many losses and much suffering. From the want of courts and county officers, there is no sufficient means for enforcing the laws, and as a consequence, bad men are without restraint, and the guilty escape punishment. I trust that the loyal people of the various counties will lose no time in taking the matter in hand, and asserting their right to self-government.

The right is guaranteed to the people by the Constitution of the United States to assemble together in an orderly manner, and never since the close of the war of the revolution, has a greater necessity existed for the people to meet for consultation than now. I am glad to find that the county of Boone, so noted for the memorable and heroic devotion of its people to the cause of the Union in its darkest hour—the county from which so many brave volunteers rallied around our country's flag, when the peril was greatest, now stands ready to take the initiative in this needful movement for the civil re-organization of our State.

You are authorized to call the people together for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be necessary for their common happiness, and for the welfare of our State, and which shall at the same time best conserve the interests of the General Government. While I sincerely believe that the institution of slavery is, if not actually dead, at least undergoing sure process of final extinction, as an unavoidable consequence of protracted civil war; yet, as an officer of the army, I refrain from gratuitous suggestions as to the most advisable way of dealing with it, leaving ample confidence in the prudence and sagacity of the people, and doubting not that they, through such political leaders as may be chosen and instructed by them, will determine upon the wisest and safest policy to secure, as far as may be, the temporary interests of individuals, and, at the same time, guarantee the permanent prosperity of the State.

My impression is that it is necessary for all to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, as set forth in the President's Proclamation, in order that they may be restored fully to the rights of citizenship, and especially to the exercise of the elective franchise. In this however I may be mistaken, as nothing explanatory on the subject has been officially communicated to this office yet, if any suggestion is correct, the taking of the oath, so far as loyal men are concerned, can only be required for the reason, that the State has been declared to be in insurrection against the General Government, and not on the ground that they as individuals stand in need of pardon, inasmuch as they have not been guilty of violating, in word, or in act, the laws of our country. But if I am correct in the view I have taken, it will be necessary to have two separate records kept in each of those who have been known as truly loyal men, to be called the "Loyal men's record," and the other for such as have been guilty of aiding the rebellion, and who accept the pardon offered by the President, and which should be known as the "Disloyal men's record."

I am, Colonel, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. CARTER.

Brig. Gen. and Prov. Mar. Gen. E. Tenn.

Southern Forgeries.

The following document, taken from the Southern papers, has been going the rounds. It is a forgery, out and out, and we add a word of comment, that Northern readers may profit by looking at it in the light of day.

"A Yankee Opinion of their Friends in East Tennessee."—Among the letters captured by our forces while around Knoxville was one from D. G. Griffin to his father in New York. The opinion expressed must be very flattering to the Unionists of East Tennessee:

"Our Union friends have fanaticism and enthusiasm enough, but they are so ignorant and ill-bred as to disgust any gentleman. The women know how to make 'corn dodgers' and dirty little Federal flags, 'ginger cakes' and the like, and to cure and point out their superiors—the rebel ladies and rebel gentlemen—that is about all."

"The rebel ladies are intelligent, well-bred, and good looking—dressed and held in their demeanor. But they won't talk to us—consider themselves our superiors, simply from the fact that we are fighting for their inferiors, the Union ladies. They are not to blame. I often blush when I think of the common herd that I am perilling my life for. God save me from such ignorant trash."

"You have often heard of majorities for the Union in East Tennessee, but I must confess, taking every thing into consideration, if the rebels are entitled to any country, it is this. The friends are many, strong in their fidelity, and seem to have some plausible reasons for their rights, etc."

"The name of Terry seems to suit them very well. I don't wonder at the promotion of Governor Johnson, Horace Maynard and others. Such a people can be easily deluged. All they know is to be 'Union folks.'"

"I cannot think that we shall remain here very long, even the rebels permitting. The rebel Gen. Vaughn and others are continually annoying us, so much so that we cannot see any peace for them. We did not expect to fight the rebels. Such a people as these, but find that our personal safety will force us to fight them hard and often."

This pretended capture of a forgery, notwithstanding its ring is very much like the conversation of a few creeping, crawling, contemptible Federal officers, who play sycophant and hang around certain rebel families, and especially rebel women. To the honor of our army, we take pleasure in saying that these dirty, low-flung men are not numerous in the Federal army. They are not that class of men who fight, but who loiter behind, and seek places and contracts.

This letter was manufactured by some lick-spittle of Vaughn's. Do the people of the North wish to know who this Gen. Vaughn is? He was formerly an East Tennessee Sheriff—proved to be a defaulter and a thief, and judgment was taken against him in Monroe county for about six thousand dollars. He went into the Rebel service, was elected Col. by the intrigue of a self-scoffing here, over Col. C. a decent man. Vaughn then led off in the murder of Douglass in this town, a Union man—He next entered the counties of Boone and Morgan with his thieving regiment of mur-

derers and assassins, and set fire to the houses, stables, and out buildings of Union women, whose husbands had gone into the Federal army. The women and children cried and begged for their clothing, but to no purpose. Vaughn was after this captured at Vicksburg—has violated his parole and urged his men into Longstreet's army telling them falsely, that they had been exchanged. He is a thief, a liar, an assassin and with all a coward, but still a fit representative of the Rebel government and its army!

Cleveland, Ohio.

We spent the 8th, 9th and 10th days of April, 1863, in the beautiful city of Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. We class this among the most beautiful cities in the United States, with a population of about 60,000. It is on the South shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, on a sandy plain. Cleveland, after Cincinnati is the most commercial town in Ohio, and its trade is rapidly increasing. The street cross each other at right angles, and vary from 80 to 120 feet in width. Many of them are bordered with ornamental trees, and are well paved with a kind of granite stone. The blue and boundless waters of the Lake, the building and blooming trees, the mild weather, and the pure air, rendered our visit to, and ride around the city, one of great pleasure.

The mouth of the river forms the harbor which is of sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest size. Vessels are loaded here, which sail directly to Europe. The railroad connections with Cleveland are complete, and imports by railroads are very extensive. The assessed value of the property in Cleveland is more than forty millions. It was first settled in 1796; and incorporated in 1836.

Cleveland is well supplied with Churches. Being the guest of Quartermaster DAWSON, by whose family we were treated with great kindness, we attended their Church on Sabbath, and heard a very sensible sermon by a Presbyterian minister. We were there during the festival of the Jewish Passover, which was celebrated by the Jewish citizens, who are numerous, as they are in all the cities and towns of the Northwest. This festival was instituted by Moses in commemoration of the Israelites having been spared on the night of the destruction of the first-born in Egypt, immediately preceding the exodus from that afflicted country. This festival was originally observed by sacrificing Passover-lambs toward the evening of the 14th of the first Hebrew Spring month, (April), and eating them on the following night, and as well as excluding all leaven from the meal of the evening, and the following seven days, the first and the last of which are observed as holy. Since the final destruction of Jerusalem, eating unleavened bread during seven days by abstention from leaven on the first and last, and by the observance on the first evening of various domestic rites, commemorative of the deliverance from Egyptian bondage.

The United States Government.

The Government of the United States under the Constitution adopted March 4, 1789, say 75 years ago. The present is the nineteenth Presidential term, and it commenced on the 4th of March, 1861, and will expire on the 4th of March, 1865. On the nineteenth Presidential elections held under the Constitution, the South elected her men thirteen times, and re-elected five, then to fill a second term. The North elected six times, but never was allowed to elect any one of them to fill a second term. As it regards the patronage, the South has ways had largely over her share, according to population and representation. In the way of Forts and war-like preparation, the South got more than her share. And the line of mail facilities, the South has a ways had more than her revenue provide for taxing other States, or the Federal Government to furnish mail facilities and travel at the South. And at the time the South went into this Rebellion, her friends were in a majority of thirty-six in the American House of Representatives, and of six in the Senate, so that Mr. Lincoln, if he would could not have done any damage. All that did not satisfy the bad men of the South. They wanted their independence,—the wanted freedom from Northern oppression,—they wanted their rights, and they have been getting them!

Lord Palmerston on Scotland.

In a speech recently delivered in Scotland Lord Palmerston said:

"I feel a deep interest in Scotland, and a deep sense of gratitude towards its people. There poetry and prose in all things. My learned friend Sir Frederick Murchison, will tell you in prose that Scotland has within historic periods risen greatly the world—that it is twenty-five or thirty feet higher than it formerly was. Scotland, however, has risen in other ways besides the geological, and would say that there is a difference on this point between poetry and prose. The poet's great poem is a description of Scotland by no means exacting, but somewhat gloomy."

"Land of brown heath and haggie wood,
 Land of the mountain and the flood."

"He afterwards talks of the rugged strand, a altogether, gives a very unimpressive picture of a country. But when we come to prose, we find that your brown heath swarms, with grouse—laughing and laughing and cheering! All these heaths and moorlands and floods are sources of great wealth; taking Scotland in a purely prosaic aspect, I say that it is a country remarkable for the almost intelligence of its people—for the high state scientific agriculture which is there practiced—the great prosperity of its manufacturing industry and for its successful commercial enterprise (Cheers). I say, therefore, that Scotland has risen beyond its mere geological elevation, and that it is entitled not only to the love and affection of the country, but also stands high in the respect and esteem of the civilized world."